

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 25, 1921.

DEBATE B. A. F. PAMPHLET
DEMOCRACY IN SACRAMENTO SCHOOLS
THE JEWEL TEA COMPANY
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THE RECALL ELECTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Wagon Drivers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stenographers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangels Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1921

No. 4

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Debate B. A. F. Pamphlet

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The decision of the State Board of Education to bar "America is Calling," Better American Federation pamphlet, from the schools is being debated by letter by Will C. Wood, State superintendent of public instruction, and Samuel Leask, of Santa Cruz. Wood defends the action of the board and Leask severely criticizes the board's decision. The first two letters exchanged by Wood and Leask discuss the subject of legally objectionable propaganda and the board's interpretation of the law to mean "any publication is partisan whose purpose is to secure adherence to a party or faction or to repel adherence to a party or faction." Leask contends that a publication must be judged by its effect and Wood replies that this is not possible, that a book must be judged by its purpose. Here are the two letters exchanged by the two men:

Samuel Leask.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 31st, contents of which have been carefully noted.

It would be interesting to know by what means the State Board of Education arrives at the "purpose" of a publication except by a consideration of the meaning and effect on a normal mind of the language it contains.

For instance, John P. Young wrote a book entitled "Protection and Progress," a strong argument in favor of the protective policy which is used and circulated in the Santa Cruz high school. Mr. Young is a well-known protectionist and an adherent of the Republican party.

Notwithstanding his personal attitude and the nature of his argument, would you be justified in assuming that the purpose of his book was purely academic and that he had no intention of influencing his readers to become protectionists and republicans?

Henry George and his son were both almost fanatical in their devotion to the single tax and to free trade, and "The Menace of Privilege" by Henry George, Jr., advocates their doctrines with great force.

Are we to assume that he has no "purpose" in thus expounding his convictions and that he was entirely indifferent as to whether the effect of his words was to make converts to or opponents of the policies to the spread of which he devoted his life?

And how is his "purpose" to be determined except by a consideration of his language?

So with Frederick C. Howe's "Privilege and Democracy in America," Mr. Adams' "Inhumanity of Socialism," Mr. Porter's "Danger of Municipal Ownership," Leonard Darwin's "Municipal Ownership." These authors are not personally known to most of us, and presumably the State Board of Education has not been gifted with any mysterious occult power by virtue of which, regardless of a writers' language, they can determine his "purpose."

You have selected a pamphlet which has secured the enthusiastic indorsement of thousands of intelligent and patriotic citizens of the State of California, and have determined that this pamphlet is a purposeful appeal of a partisan nature, and as such you have prohibited its use and circulation in the schools of the State.

To an ordinary reader of this pamphlet it

would seem as if its purposeful appeal was to rally the young people of the State to the support of the Constitution of the United States, and that the paragraph objected to was the statement of a fact known to every student of socialism—the fact, namely, that the extension of public ownership gives encouragement to socialistic agitators.

I find this fact clearly stated in "Elements of Socialism" by Spargo and Arner, an exposition of socialism written by socialists, which is used and circulated in the Santa Cruz high school.

Mr. Wood, is it not a fact that you and the State Board of Education are splitting hairs in this matter, and that after swallowing camels for years you have, under some mysterious influence or pressure, strained at a gnat?

If your interpretation of the law is correct, the people of this State have placed you and the State Board of Education in a position of tremendous responsibility, vesting in you control over the ideas that shall or shall not be placed before their children during their school life.

For years you have ignored the use and circulation in the schools of all sorts of partisan statements, of which those mentioned in my previous letter are examples.

Though you may have excluded certain extreme communistic publications, I still find in the Santa Cruz high school library the books above referred to and others of a similar nature. It is impossible to believe that your prohibition of the patriotic pamphlet "America is Calling" is consistent with permission to circulate other books far more pronounced in their partisan appeal.

In my previous letter I did not presume to criticize the law nor the interpretation of the law adopted by the State Board of Education.

I am advised, however, that there is reason to believe that the law has been misconstrued and the opinion has been expressed that under section 1923a neither you nor the State Board of Education has any right nor power to interfere in this matter, unless the objectionable publication is circulated without permission of the County Board of Education or the Government Board of the school district.

It is certainly peculiar and significant that in referring to the law on the subject you first quote section 1672a, and later section 1672, the latter being the old section and the former a later section by which section 1672 is limited and qualified, the impression created by your ruling being that Section 1672 is the controlling section. However, I am not a lawyer and would not presume to have an opinion on a question of legal construction.

I want to say, however, as one plain taxpayer and parent who knows something of the facts and circumstances that I regard the action taken in this matter as open to serious question. On the face of it there are indications of partiality and injustice, and a failure to realize the far-reaching consequences of a policy aimed at the suppression of free and open discussion in the public schools of the State.

Will C. Wood, Supt. of Public Instruction.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 2d in which you acknowledge receipt of mine of January 31st and in which you also state that the contents of my letter have been carefully noted. In the latter statement I think you must be mistaken since you immediately proceed to discuss the question of the partisanship of certain publications on the shelves of the Santa Cruz high school library.

You will recall that I distinctly stated in my letter that I would not attempt to decide whether the books you mention contain legally objectionable propaganda; that since it is a matter for State Board action I would refer the matter to the State Board of Education which will meet in April. It is probable, however, that in mentioning these books you had in mind the presentation of argument favoring your view that the "effect" of a publication rather than its "purpose" should determine whether such publication is partisan.

As I stated in my former letter, I cannot accept your contention because I believe that the teaching of history, civics and economics should have the effect of encouraging students to form their own opinions which will later be expressed in party preferences.

Certainly neither you nor I would want to bar the teaching of these subjects because of such effect.

I also note your reference to the power of the State Board of Education to determine the "purpose" of the pamphlet "America is Calling." Permit me to point out that its purpose is so baldly and boldly patent that no occult or divining art is necessary to determine its partisanship.

I note with special interest your protest against the action of the State Board of Education and myself barring the pamphlet "America is Calling" from the schools of the State. From your former letter, I assumed that you were not a partisan in this matter and that your statement was unbiased. Since it is evident from your last letter that you are representing the views of the Better America Federation, I wish to ask you to answer the following questions:

(1) Was the pamphlet entitled "America is Calling" written for, and addressed to, high school and college students?

(2) Was not its purpose to induce pupils to become partisans of the Better America Federation's particular interpretation of the preamble of the Constitution of the United States of America?

(3) Does not this pamphlet attack the principles of public ownership of utilities and contemplate the checking of any move to extend public ownership?

(4) According to the standard for judging the partisanship of publications suggested by your first letter, or any reasonable standard, is not this pamphlet distinctly partisan?

And now will you allow me to propound certain other questions to you as a representative of the Better America Federation?

(1) If the American Federation of Labor were to prepare a pamphlet advocating the closed shop, addressing the same to the high school and college students of the State of California and were to attempt to circulate this in the

schools of this State, would you and your organization protest against it?

(2) If the Single Tax League were to prepare an argument in favor of single tax addressed to high school students and were to circulate the same in the schools of California, would you and your organization protest?

(3) If the socialist party were to prepare a pamphlet advocating socialism addressing the same to the high school students of California, would you and your organization protest against the use of such document in the schools?

(4) If a pamphlet were prepared for high school pupils interpreting the principles of the Declaration of Independence and it were maintained therein that the phrase "All men are created equal" means that all property should be divided equally among the people, would your organization protest if it were circulated in the schools of California?

(5) If the Non-partisan League were to prepare propaganda material, advocating the principles they have put into practice in the State of North Dakota, addressing the same to the high school students of California and appealing for their support in the movement, would you and your organization protest against the use of such propaganda in the schools?

A frank answer to these questions should be a test of the sincerity of the federation whose views you uphold. I shall await your reply with interest, in view of your protest against "the suppression of free and open discussion in the public schools of the State."

Before replying, it might be well for you to consult a little pamphlet entitled "Making Social-

ists Out of College Students" bearing the imprint of the Better America Federation of California, in which the writer, Mr. Woodworth Clum, condemns certain teachers for presenting views not approved by the Better America Federation. Certainly that pamphlet was not written in championship of "free and open discussions in the public schools of the State."

But let us apply to the Better America Federation some of the principles it has been parading. It has been posing as a defender of the Constitution of the United States of America, and justifies its pamphlet "America Is Calling" on that ground. Will you kindly answer these questions?

(1) Did not the Better America Federation plan to purchase and deliver to the teachers of California, 20,000 copies of Leslie M. Shaw's "Vanishing Landmarks" for the purpose of getting the partisan ideas of Leslie M. Shaw into the class rooms of California?

(2) Does not Leslie M. Shaw in said book attack the direct primary, the initiative, referendum and recall?

(3) Since these features of government are a part of the Constitution of the State of California, are not Leslie M. Shaw and the Better America Federation, which sponsored the book, undermining the Constitution of California duly established by the people of this State?

I note your question whether the State Board of Education and myself are not "acting under some mysterious influence or pressure" in barring the Better America Federation pamphlet. In reply, I wish to say that no organization or individual has asked or even suggested to me that the action be taken. The law confers upon the board and myself certain duties in this matter. When we were asked the question whether the pamphlet was legally objectionable, we gave our answer as we were required to do by law.

Your statements that we have "permitted" the circulation of books of partisan character in the schools heretofore is a misrepresentation of facts.

It is not the business of the State Board of Education or superintendent of public instruction to visit every school library to find out whether partisan publications appear therein. It is the business of the State Board of Education and superintendent of public instruction to hear protests concerning books and to act thereon. The board has never failed to act whenever such matters have been brought to its attention and its actions have been without fear or favor.

I note the implied challenge to our power and authority to exclude the publication in question which you include in your last paragraph. I do not purpose to argue this point. Both sections of the law stand and neither controls the other. I have stated very clearly my intention to withhold the funds from any district using the pamphlet entitled "America Is Calling."

When I withhold the funds, any board affected desiring to challenge my authority to do so, may appeal to the courts. However, there is no ques-

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tion whatever in my mind concerning not only the legality but also the propriety of our action.

I am sure you have not carefully considered your last statement in which you intimate that our policy is "aimed at the suppression of free and open discussion in the schools of the State."

Do not be misled by your own reasoning in a matter of this kind. It was never intended that the schools should be the battleground for the settlement of partisan or sectarian questions. The people of California know what "free and open discussion" is and can not be deceived.

They have barred sectarian and partisan propaganda because it is necessary to do this in order to preserve the public school system. Imagine, if you please, a school system in which a large percentage of the pupils were daily affronted by the partisan presentation of partisan principles that are directly contrary to the principles held by their own parents.

For example, if we allowed the public schools to teach the principles of the open shop from a partisan standpoint, the laboring people would denounce the public schools. On the other hand, if we allowed the presentation of the principles of the closed shop from a partisan standpoint, certain employers would denounce the public schools.

As you state in your letter, "the people of this state have placed you and the State Board of Education in a position of tremendous responsibility, vesting in you control over the ideas which shall or shall not be placed before their children during their school life." We admit the responsibility and intend to meet it fully and impartially notwithstanding the threats and cajolery of any set of men.

Your proposition to introduce partisanship in the schools strikes directly at the foundation of the public school system of America. No public school system could stand under such a strain. In taking the stand you have in your letter, you have not advocated "free and open discussion"; you have insisted upon the misuse of the schools for partisan purposes. You will recall that in my previous letter, I stated that there is no objection to the impartial presentation of the single tax question or socialism or the protective tariff or any other public question, but there is unanswerable objection to the partisan presentation of partisan questions in the public schools of America. On that issue I am ready to appeal with you to the solemn judgment of the people of California.

"MOLDING PUBLIC OPINION."

Appearing before a Senate committee that is considering the coal regulation bill, Congressman Huddleston of Alabama read a transcript of the proceedings of the National Coal Association in June, 1919, quoting motions made to appropriate money for publication to get consumers to buy coal while coal owners "stood pat" on prices.

One coal owner advocated paid advertising about the danger of a coal shortage, because, he said, "It changes the attitude of newspapers."

Vice-President Morrow of the National Coal Association told the Senate Committee that the transcript "might or might not" be an authentic record.

Confidence and leadership are necessary in any movement, hence the necessity for you to always demand the union label, shop card and working button.

M. ZEISS

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR SPECIAL LUNCHEON?

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ORPHEUM

Annette Kellerman, Orpheum star of this week, will be seen Sunday in the second edition of her revue which is different from the act she is offering this week. The versatile athletic star will appear for the first time in a gorgeous imported fashion display designed from Europe's most modern modes after her own inspirations. This marks a new era in the career of Kellerman which is to establish her as the idol of the feminine social contingent. Unsurpassable Albertina Rasch in dances from famous ballets will present at the Orpheum next week one of the most expensive and most artistically colored acts of the season. Numerous beautiful American girl dancers will accompany the prima ballerina in the engagement. Included in the lengthy offering will be the classical scene and dance from "Coppelia," gallop from "The Four Seasons," Pas de Trois from "Souvenir de France," Polichinelle, a new creation by Miss Rasch, and the scene and dance, "After the Storm." Every number was designed by the star. Thomas Duray and his dozen of players are to present their famous travesty on old time melodrama, called "For Pity's Sake." Everyone who knows vaudeville will rise in enthusiastic welcome when they recollect Duray as the trap drummer, effect maker and one stage hand in the rural "opery" house. Cy Splivens is his name in the play. From his elevated perch, he "assists" a traveling troupe of players put on a regular old-time melodrama with villain, missing papers, persecuted heroine, and a real hero. About as human a lot of mechanical figures as ever were contrived are to participate in "The Miniature Revue," to be manipulated by Lillie Jewell Faulkner. At the conclusion of the revue, the Mannikins will indulge in a game of baseball. Kiddies and grown-ups appreciate such fun. A blend of vocal opera and jazz is to be furnished by Gertrude Moody and Mary Duncan. They call their act, "Opera and Jazz, Inc." Their program will have comedy songs cleverly characterized. Entirely for comedy of the lighter vein with songs intermingled here and there, Earl Hampton and Dorothy Blake will offer "Beau Coup Nui-sance." Miss Blake is described as possessing surpassing beauty. Burke and Betty announce themselves in "A Mirthful Potpourri." Both are versatile comedy musicians who sing and play a variety of instruments. George E. Delmore and W. De Graaf Lee are to present a new and original novelty called "A Study in Black and White." Its outstanding features are the skill their deeds require and the patent picturesqueness of the scene.

SAFETY PUBLICATION FREE.

The February issue of the California Safety News, published monthly by the Industrial Accident Commission, is just off the press. Copies are mailed anywhere free of charge when persons interested in accident prevention send their requests to 525 Market street, San Francisco.



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LADIES ADMITTED FREE

DEMOCRACY IN SACRAMENTO SCHOOLS

During the last eighteen months there has been in operation in the Sacramento school system an experiment in "Democracy in Education," which though marking nothing less than a revolution in school management, has been given no publicity either by educational journals or by institute lecturers.

In 1919, Charles C. Hughes, the very progressive city superintendent, determined to form a real working partnership with the teachers in the administration of school affairs. He therefore invited the president of the High School Teachers' Union to consult with the entire teaching body as to the formation of a Teachers' Council to co-operate with the superintendent's office. The proposal was presented for discussion by the teachers in mass meeting at which Mr. Hughes deemed it best not even to be represented for fear the freedom of action of the teaching force might be in any way influenced. It was finally decided to form a Council of Nine as follows: One kindergarten representative elected by the kindergarten teachers; three grade school representatives elected by the grade teachers; one high school representative elected by the high school teachers; one supervisor representative elected by the supervisors; one principal elected by the principals; one member appointed by the president of the City Teachers' Association; and one member appointed by the superintendent. Elections were to be held by secret ballot in open meeting, and nominations were to be from the floor.

The success of the plan has been phenomenal. The Council has handled with intelligence and despatch important business from every department of the school system. To the plans worked out by it is very largely due the successful floating of a three and a half million dollar school bond issue a year ago. In standing without fear or favor for the proper expenditure of the money so raised the Council has not only carried its views to the public as to the selection of building sites and the prospective needs of the school system, but it has also been in constant consultation with the architect as to every detail of the building plans.

In the matter of teachers' salaries the effect of the Council will be felt far beyond the limits even of California. It drew up and carried into actual operation a completely reorganized salary schedule that makes the Sacramento teachers the best paid in California! In 1918 the high school maximum for a class-room instructor was \$1680; today it is \$2700. The Superintendent of Schools received \$3600; today he gets \$5400. And these results were achieved not by an expensive publicity campaign but by the dignified strength of the effective organization of a body of teachers spurred on by the knowledge that they have a share in the actual direction of educational policy! Only such democracy in school administration can explain why the Sacramento teachers made a special fight on their own account for a 50 per cent increase in the salary of their superintendent, and why they have so successfully impressed the public with the sincerity of their aims and the honesty of their appeal. The city of Sacramento is already reaping the reward. When last August the entire country felt the effects of teacher shortage, Sacramento filled its vacancies with teachers of the very highest grade of qualification. And many of them were men!

Why has the educational world not heard more of the Sacramento plan of democratic school administration? Are superintendents afraid to capitalize in an honest manner the ability of the rank and file of the teaching profession? Or are they so saturated with traditional autocracy that they cannot discern the advent of a new era in human relationships?

JEWEL TEA COMPANY SUCCUMBS.

The Jewel Tea Co., which was struck by the Brotherhood of Teamsters in 1919, is closing up its business in more than a hundred cities in the United States and will cease to exist. In a number of cities the stocks are being sold to rival concerns and in other places the goods are being packed and shipped to purchasers elsewhere.

The story of the rise and fall of the Jewel Tea Co. reads like fiction, but it is true and may be an object lesson to other concerns which believe they are stronger than the combined workers of the nation.

The concern was first started in a very small way by an enterprising tea and coffee salesman, a member of one of the railway brotherhoods, in Chicago seventeen years ago. By close application to business and by treating the drivers and salesmen fairly, the company made a phenomenal growth. In 1919 the annual sales had grown to millions of dollars, and branch houses were in operation in nearly every important city in the United States. The wonderful record of the company's growth was made the subject of a feature story in a magazine of nation-wide circulation. The Jewel Tea Co., in this article, was held up as an illustration of the opportunities which America offers. Then came the turning of the tide. The management of the company changed, New York bankers having come into control of the majority of stock. They grew arrogant, a dispute arose in St. Louis and a lock-out of the drivers resulted. When the Brotherhood of Teamsters found that a settlement could not be reached, the union drivers in all other cities were called out and a boycott placed on the Jewel products, which were being sold direct to the consumers.

For a time it appeared that the effect of the boycott was not being felt by the company, but steadily it grew until the reduction of sales brought the business to a point where it was being transacted at a loss. This was particularly true in California and in the Mississippi valley. After the boycott had been in effect more than a year, the company saw that it had made a fatal mistake, but the cumulative efforts of unionists in branding the products unfair had reached such a

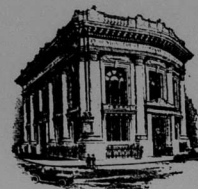
stage that it was impossible for the company to regain its position and overcome the adverse advertising.

The Jewel Tea Co. as a national commercial concern is no more, and its ruins is a monument to the stupidity of employers who think they can match dollars against the strength of millions of organized workers.

There would be no necessity for an "unfair" list if we all did our share in boosting the union label.

The Largest Exclusive Stove Store
on the Pacific Coast
Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.
STOVES AND STOVE REPAIRS
FOR ALL MAKES
2205 Mission Street Phone Mission 4061
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BENDER SHOE CO.
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Near 20th Street Phone Mission 9409

ONE IN A MILLION

OVER a million people in the state of California are paving their own way to independence.

OVER a million people are thinking ahead, — are planning for future needs, — and opportunity.

OVER a million people in this state have Savings Accounts.

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SPRING VALLEY.

When the people of San Francisco on March 8th vote on the question of acquiring the Spring Valley water system for \$37,000,000, the price fixed by the Railroad Commission, they will decide whether the city shall have one of the most complete systems in the world, or whether the question of water supply shall remain in an unsettled condition subject to the danger of water shortage and the handicap of higher water rates.

E. B. Power, Deputy Attorney-General of the State, in a recent address to members of the American Legion, called attention to three important phases of the issue now before the people: The necessity of Spring Valley as an adjunct to Hetch-Hetchy; the economy of the purchase at this time; the final settlement of San Francisco's water problem.

Said Power: "Hetch-Hetchy and Spring Valley are co-ordinate propositions, and must not in any sense be considered competitive. In all the city's plans Hetch-Hetchy and Spring Valley have been considered as necessary to each other. Hetch-Hetchy is well under way. The city of San Francisco is bound to it by every obligation. It is to be the great source of supply. But when its great conduits bring water to the gates of the city there must be storage reservoirs to receive it and a distributing system to carry the water to our homes. This means Spring Valley.

"Spring Valley Water Company, already supply us through a profitable operating system, is offered to us at a price fixed by the Railroad Commission, and considered to be fair by J. Waldo Smith, one of the most eminent engineers in the world. Smith, who constructed the great water system of New York, says that the purchase of Spring Valley will at once settle the question of a distributing system, and that a failure to purchase it at this time will be a serious mistake.

"From a viewpoint of economy, I want to impress the fact that in buying Spring Valley you are not buying a liability. It is a 'going concern' in splendid physical shape. Its present revenues will pay operating expenses, taxes, interest on bonds for purchase price and for necessary development, redemption of all bonds, and an ample depreciation fund. There will not be a cent increase in tax rate or water bill.

"On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that should Spring Valley not be purchased at this time, at least \$12,000,000 must be expended by Spring Valley to develop the supply of water immediately necessary. This will mean an additional burden on the people in the form of an increased water rate, because the Railroad Commission has already said that such an increase will be justified and that it will be allowed. Only by purchasing the Spring Valley system and welding it into the great Hetch-Hetchy project can this increase in water rates be avoided. Development of Spring Valley by the city means that more water will be immediately available, and that it will be brought to the city through transmission lines suitable for use later as part of the great Hetch-Hetchy aqueduct to bring in the additional water required from that source.

"Aside from the utility phase of the question, the physical assets of Spring Valley should be fully comprehended," concluded Power. "The area of lands included in the purchase is a veritable domain, embracing 61,735 acres—approximately 100 square miles—all within four Bay counties. The structures to be acquired include four great dams in San Mateo and Alameda counties, 18 distributing reservoirs and tanks in San Francisco, 727 miles of pipe, 73,000 services, 13 pumping stations and other valuable units. All of these being units in a going concern now producing a gross income of \$4,000,000 a year by serving 37 million gallons of water every day to 73,000 consumers."

PROHIBITION FOR REVENUE ONLY.

In asking for more money to enforce the Volstead Prohibition Act, the Anti-Saloon League, through its counsel, Wayne B. Wheeler, tells the Senate Appropriations Committee:

"When we realize that there will be collected in fines, forfeited bonds and prohibitive taxes more than it costs to enforce the law, no good reason can be given for not granting this needed appropriation. It is different from any other appropriation because it returns to the government more than is paid out for the service."

It certainly would be different from any other appropriation. There is no other criminal law on the federal statute-books whose enforcement is made to depend upon the consideration whether penalties in fines and forfeitures can be collected in amounts to cover the costs to the government and yield a surplus revenue besides. There is no other criminal law of the United States in whose enforcement the government has ever entered upon a settled policy of compounding the crime, which is an indictable offense in itself under other laws of the United States. There is, in a word, no other law of the United States which creates a crime out of acts theretofore treated as lawful and innocent and then proceeds to prosecute offenses as a matter of public revenue rather than as a matter of suppression.

Mr. Wheeler for the Anti-Saloon League here admits in all but so many words that the Volstead Act in the large cities, at least, is unenforceable and that the best which can be done there is to collect a revenue from the traffic in fines instead of in taxes, as used to be the way of prohibition in Maine.—New York World.

Most of life's shadows result from standing in our own light. You stand in your own light every time you fail to patronize the union label, card and button.

CHEMISTRY COURSE.

A new chemistry course has been planned for San Francisco by the Extension Division of the University of California, a course of 30 lessons that will prepare the student to take the entrance examinations into the University, or give him a general knowledge of chemistry, chemical reactions, gas laws and other fundamental principles. The class will start on Monday evening, March 2d, in the chemistry laboratory of the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street, and will meet on Monday and Wednesday evening from 7 to 9 p. m. for 15 weeks. Miss Edith L. Brown, chemistry instructor at the Polytechnic, will conduct the class.

Registrations are now being received for this class at the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street.

The perambulating dental clinics of the U. S. Public Health Service have proved that poor health makes poor chewing; and that poor chewing makes undernourishment and poor health. Particularly it urges that the "six-year molars" of children should be watched. These are not the last of the first teeth, but the first of the last, and once gone they can never be replaced.

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3 Stores

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1921.

The San Francisco Evening School Teachers' Association seems to believe that the part-time school law should be made to serve the interests of the teachers rather than those of the students. Do the people support the schools in order to furnish positions for teachers or are they moved by the desire to provide training for the youth of the State? That is the question involved in the attempt to amend the part-time law. The Amendments should be overwhelmingly defeated. They are prompted by purely selfish motives and will be harmful to those students who come within the scope of the law.

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing some correspondence between State Superintendent of Public Instruction Will C. Wood and a representative of the Better America Federation which is well worth reading because of the light it throws upon the efforts of that organization to promote the purely selfish interests of its membership. Superintendent Wood and the State Board of Education at once saw the crafty attempt of these people to use the schools of the State for their own purposes and in violation of the law and put the crusher on the scheme. These State officials are to be commended for their fearless stand in the premises.

The United States Senate has finally rejected the Johnson immigration restriction bill and has adopted the Dillingham substitute so that the question will now go to conference between the two houses. The time is so short that there is still considerable doubt as to whether the present session will agree to anything. It is to be hoped, however, that House conferees will yield to the Senate, because in this way only can anything be done at the present session. Failure to agree would be disastrous in the extreme because in spite of the fact that we have from four to five million unemployed in the country right now immigrants are coming in at the rate of about 150,000 a month. The Dillingham bill is to be effective for fifteen months and restricts upon a percentage basis, the total maximum number, it is said, that can come in during the next year under its provisions will be about 300,000. This will be a great help to the United States and it is to be sincerely hoped that the House will promptly agree to it in order that the country may be protected during the period between the present and the succeeding Congress.

The Recall Election

This is the last opportunity we will have to talk to the workers of this city before the crucial hour to make the decision arrives and we want to be sure to impress upon them the necessity of taking the question of recalling the two incumbent police judges seriously to heart. Much depends upon the result of the election next Tuesday. If the Judges are recalled the enemies of the organized workers will have accomplished their long nurtured hope of gaining control over our Police Courts. The campaign for the accomplishment of this purpose has been very cleverly handled. Every avenue of spreading propaganda against the Judges marked for defeat has been taken advantage of by the agencies which hope to gain by a successful termination of the fight. Whether designedly or otherwise, the fact is that the daily press of the city has been very unfair in the amount of publicity given the two sides of the controversy. Those favoring the recall have been given every opportunity to reach the people through the columns of these newspapers while those in opposition have been given very scanty space for presentation of their side of the story. This is a serious situation and it behooves the organized workers to demonstrate by their votes next Tuesday that they cannot be misled by such tactics.

We have in previous issues published facts which prove beyond the possibility of doubt that the recall movement is aimed directly at the workers, and that the real moving spirits in instigating the recall have kept in the background in order to make it appear that other interests are responsible for it and to hide the fact that special groups of citizens want to have the Judges of our Police Courts ready to yield to their importunities. This condition of affairs has been established as a fact and the wide-awake worker is aware of it even if a few who do not pay much attention to schemes of this character have been deceived by the plausible stories set in circulation by those who are to profit if the Judges are recalled.

They accuse the two Judges attacked of dishonesty, but they have absolutely no evidence to support their charge except the testimony of a man who admits that he has all his life been a crook and a grafter and who confesses that he has mainly had as dupes the poor and needy of his own race, a man who has been tried and convicted of the most despicable form of grafting.

Another indication of the intense desire of the recallers to get rid of the two Judges by hook or crook is the fact that they are striving in every way possible to have the admitted felon pardoned, and the attempt made by them only last week to induce a Superior Judge to postpone resentencing him until after the election. They went to the Judge privately and urged him to delay the matter and were told to appear in open court and make a motion to that effect and it would be given due consideration. They failed, however, to come into open court with such a request showing conclusively that it is by dark-lantern methods they hope to succeed in winning the election. Honest citizens with a good case need not stoop to such tactics and decent voters who believe in equal justice in our courts to all will not be diverted from sustaining the Judges who deal fairly with all classes of our citizenship by such methods.

The election, however, is to take place next Tuesday. That is a fact that can not be altered by any scheme of campaign whatever, good, bad or indifferent, and the result of the election will be determined by those who vote and not by those who merely express an opinion as to the merits of the controversy. The proponents of the recall have made elaborate arrangements for getting out the voters who will cast their ballots in their favor, and if the wage workers are not interested enough in the question to go to the polls the enemies of labor will win. If, on the other hand, the workers will put themselves to a little inconvenience and cast their ballots, as they should, the result will undoubtedly be favorable to their contentions in opposition to the recall. The great danger is, however, that many of them will leave the voting to the other fellow. In which case the result will be disastrous.

Be sure and vote against the recall. Be also sure to vote for Judges Oppenheim and Sullivan and thus sustain those who have been fair to rich and poor, the humble and the influential alike.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The new editor of the Seamen's Journal comes out in the last issue of that paper as a full-fledged red, unequivocally indorsing the forces that are striving to destroy the American Federation of Labor and its policies. We are not at all surprised at the position taken by this fellow. A little more than a year ago we served on a committee of five, of which he was a member, in an effort to adjust a strike in this city, and of the entire committee he was the only one who displayed a streak of yellow when the time came to offer suggestions. In committee he was in entire harmony with the plans mapped out, but when he found the membership of the involved union antagonistic he closed up like a clam. In pursuing such a course he simply displayed the usual tactics of his kind. We will not waste more space in discussing such an individual. He is not worth it.

We find in the official organ of the Tailors' International Union a denial of a statement made by the Labor Clarion as to its membership, but the fact remains that when that union took part in the organization recently in New York of a council of the needle trades including the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, an outlaw organization, it gave its membership upon which it was to pay per capita tax at exactly the figure quoted by the Labor Clarion. Another evidence of the way things are juggled by that organization is to be found in the next column to the criticism of this paper wherein the Secretary, replying to a communication from the Labor Commissioner of Oregon, denies that the Pacific Coast strike a year ago had anything to do with piece work or wages or hours. He says the strike was solely to gain recognition of the union which the employers had resolved not to recognize. How does that statement sound to those on the Pacific Coast who are familiar with the facts of that strike?

We have received from the National Catholic Welfare Council four excellent Americanization pamphlets that are being widely distributed throughout the United States. Archbishop Edward J. Hanna of this city is at the head of the organization. The pamphlets are: A Program for Citizenship; The Fundamentals of Citizenship; Speakers' Outline of Talks on Citizenship; The Civics Catechism (English-Italian edition). These pamphlets have been prepared by John A. Lapp, LL.D., author of "Our America," editor of the "Modern Medicine Magazine," and one of the country's recognized authorities in the field of civics. More than 1,000,000 copies of the "Fundamentals of Citizenship" have been distributed free. The pamphlet is a short textbook explaining the ABCs of our American democracy. The "Civics Catechism," a catechetical adaptation of the "Fundamentals of Citizenship," explains in question and answer form the rights and duties of citizens under our Government. This catechism is being published in the languages of several of the leading nationalistic groups included in our population, the English text appearing in parallel column form with the foreign translation, thereby permitting the stranger in America to read in his own language of the privileges, opportunities and rights of American citizenship, the process of naturalization and the means of acquiring citizenship, and to obtain knowledge of English.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Never ask your husband for money," counseled the Old-Married Woman.

"I never have to," retorted the Young Bride proudly. "Charlie's such a darling. He sleeps like a baby all night long.—American Legion Weekly.

"Darling, I've made up my mind to stay at home."

"Too late, George—I've made up my face to go out."—The Bulletin (Sydney).

A librarian confides to us that she was visited by a young lady who wanted to see a large map of France. She was writing a paper on the battle-fields of France for a culture club, and she just couldn't find Flanders Fields and No Man's Land on any of the maps in her books.—Boston Herald.

An examination story from the London Morning Post: They wanted him badly at the college, but unfortunately there was an entrance examination from which not even the most promising of Rugby three-quarters could claim complete exemption. It was only an oral questioning—and yet one had to get 50 per cent to pass. The matter was left in the hands of a sporting young don, and his protegee got through. Later on it appeared that only two questions had been asked. "The first," said the examiner, "was the date of Trafalgar; he got that wrong. Then I asked him what the chemical formula for sulfuric acid was. He said, 'I don't know—really I don't.' Well, that was right, for it was obvious that he didn't know. So I passed him with 50 per cent."—The Christian Register (Boston).

Lies slumbering here
One William Lake;
He heard the bell,
But had no brake.

—Detroit News.

At fifty miles
Drove Ollie Pidd;
He thought he wouldn't
Skid, but did.

—Rome (N. Y.) Times.

At ninety miles
Drove Edward Shawn;
The motor stopped,
But Ed kept on.

—Little Falls (N. Y.) Times.

Under the sod
Lies Deacon Hale;
He winked and drank
Some "ginger ale."

—Utica (N. Y.) Press.

Here he sleeps,
One Johnny Founker;
He rounded a turn
Without a honker.

—Johnson City Record.

This monument's
For Jackson Druck;
His Lizzie was lighter
Than the truck.

—Scrantonian.

Down in the creek
Sleeps Jerry Bass;
The bridge was narrow,
He tried to pass.

—Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE TOURIST.

We were crowded in a box car, no one could hardly sleep;

It was raining on the outside—the snow was two feet deep;

When along came a brakeman, who whispered to his pard,

"Unload all those guys who haven't got a card."

We rolled up to the roundhouse, we wanted to get warm.

We thought for us to go inside 'twouldn't be any harm.

When along comes a burly guy, who stared at us real hard,

But, gently whispered in my ear: "Have you fellows got a card?"

We were roaming through the city, through the rain and sleet,

When we met a hefty copper pacing along his beat;

He gave us the once over, and our weary souls were jarred,

But he passed us along after "looking at our card."

When you go through life's journey and meet a friend in woe,

'Tis best to have your goods in print so everyone will know.

And, when old Gabriel blows his horn, and the pearly gates are unbarred,

You can present old Saint Peter with your paid-up Union Card.

—Toledo, Ohio, Union Leader.

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the Near East Relief, the American organization which is conducting all of the relief work for the Armenians and other Christian populations throughout the former Turkish Empire, Armenia, Transcaucasia, Persia, Mesopotamia and Syria. The Near East Relief was incorporated by Congress in 1919, since which time it has collected and distributed \$50,000,000 in relief of destitute children in the Near East. A new appeal is being made to the people of the United States to contribute to the continued support of 110,000 children who have been saved from death by starvation and disease by American generosity, and who today, owing to the persistence of war conditions in the Near East, are wholly dependent upon American aid for food and life.

The newly formed National Industrial Advisory Committee of the Near East Relief consists of the following members:

Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, American Federation of Labor building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Charles Stelzle, Metropolitan Tower, New York City.

Col. John Price Jackson, Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. William Johnson, president International Association of Machinists, I. A. of M. building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. John McParland, president, Typographical Union, Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. William Hutchinson, president, Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. John L. Lewis, president, Mine Workers of America, Merchants Bank building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Hugh Frayne, international organizer, American Federation of Labor, New York City.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Last Sunday's session of Typographical Union must have seemed to some of the older members like an echo from Shields' Hall in O'Farrell street, where the meetings of the union were held in the days before the disaster that befell San Francisco in April, 1906. Plenty of food for thought was served the membership, which was present in force sufficient to swell the attendance to above the average, when the important question of the Forty-four Hour Week, the report of the committee on extension of local autonomy, the proposition to abolish the office of statistician and counsel, the selection of delegates to the Fresno convention of the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference, the disposition of the communication bearing on the resumption of trade relations with Russia and the request to indorse the resolution from New York Typographical Union No. 6 demanding the recognition of the Irish Republic came up for consideration.

The Forty-four Hour Week Committee, anticipating some opposition to the inauguration of the Forty-four Hour Week on May 1, recommended that an assessment of 2 per cent be levied on earnings of all members working at the trade in excess of \$100 per month. The recommendation carried unanimously. Collection of the assessment will be made on February, March and April earnings. Chairman of Chapels will take cognizance of this action of the union and report the assessment collection in the column headed "Special Assessment" of the local section.

Acting favorably on recommendations introduced by the Committee on Extension of Local Autonomy, No. 21 will petition unions subordinate to the I. T. U. for the 150 indorsements necessary to submit amendments to international law to the referendum. If the proposed amendments are approved by the referendum, a greater degree of local autonomy will be extended subordinate unions in the conduct of their wage scale negotiations. This is one of the many important subjects that will receive attention of the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference at Fresno next month. Messrs. Louis Borkheim and E. E. Lowe were chosen to represent No. 21 at the conference.

Christian C. Holtum (journeyman) and B. R. Dye (Apprentice) were initiated at Sunday's meeting. Propositions for membership have been received from Susan Findlay, Nathan Harris, Ernest Hipp, Emil V. Larson and Owen E. Olney. The union had a membership enrollment totaling 1265 on February 19.

C. L. J. Browne of Oakland and William S. Darrow of San Jose were visitors at the February meeting of the union. Both are officers of the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference, which meets in Fresno in March in conjunction with the Typographical Conference.

The request from the Federal Board for Vocational Education for co-operation of the union in the work of rehabilitating and returning to gainful employment all veterans of the late war who were so disabled as to render them incapable of carrying on successfully their former occupations was complied with so far as the regulations of the I. T. U. will permit.

John Wilson, a veteran member of No. 21, writes from 261 Fairfield road, Droylsden (near Manchester), England, under date of January 29, that he has been "confined to the house the last three weeks with an attack of gout in my right foot." John said it was "awful," and hoped none of his fellow printers would ever suffer from such a complaint.

The funeral of Annie E. Hearn, wife of Thomas F. Hearn, a pioneer member of the Chronicle Chapel, and mother of George A., Charles H. and Harold E. Hearn, was held last Wednesday

morning at a local undertaking parlor. Mrs. Hearn was a native of Canada, aged 57 years. Mr. Hearn has the sympathy of his composing room associates in his hour of bereavement.

Mr. Henry T. Wilson, who has been ill at the home of his brother in Sawtelle, Cal., writes that, though he is still confined to his bed, he has hopes of getting out in a wheel-chair with the approach of spring. For the information of those who may wish to correspond with Mr. Wilson, his address in Post Office Box 46, Sawtelle, Cal.

Commercial shop members of Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 have secured wage increases through arbitration. The old rate of \$44.50 for day work and \$47.50 for night work is increased to \$46.50 and \$51.50. The boys will receive back pay from November 1st—and the girls, too!

Advices have been received from Evansville, Ind., that "Ted" Stanton, who was employed in the Examiner composing room a few years ago, has tumbled on to a \$4000 a year "sit" in the Hoosier town and that he had decided to remain there—at least for a time. "Ted" went from San Francisco to St. Louis, then to Detroit, and finally to Evansville, the home of his mother. The communication bore the best wishes of Mr. Stanton to all his friends in this city.

Henry Wallace, President-Elect Harding's appointment to the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture, is the editor of "Wallace's Farmer," published in Des Moines, on which non but union printers are employed. If the president gets another printer in the cabinet he will be obliged to form a chapel—the number required to do that, under the law, you know, is three. Columbia Typographical Union, please take notice.

Ralph Bassler, an old-time member of Chicago Typographical Union, arrived in San Francisco a few days ago, en route to Los Angeles. Mr. Bassler is not a total stranger in this city. On arriving here he had the pleasure of meeting several former Chicago printers, among them "Pat" Evers of the Bulletin Chapel. When Mr. Bassler left the Garden City, No. 16 was preparing to reopen scale negotiations with the publishers. Its scale committee, of which "Judge" Galloway was made chairman, had been selected. Mr. Bassler is accompanied by his wife on his tour.

Mr. Stephen M. King, for many years a member of Typographical Union No. 21, succumbed to an attack of apoplexy yesterday morning at his home, 960 Oak street. Mr. King was 59 years of age and was a member of the Chronicle Chapel at the time of his death.

Mr. Dilse Hopkins is confined to his home, suffering from rheumatism.

Messrs. C. L. J. Browne, G. W. McDill and W. A. Castle of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, A. D. Landers of Marysville 223, James M. Byrne of Sacramento 46, Harry T. Gravitt and W. A. Carter of Petaluma 600, William S. Darrow of San Jose 231, K. H. Baker of Stockton 56, H. V. Meade and J. A. Switzer of Modesto-Turlock 689, M. H. Beach of Vallejo 389 and Andrew Long of San Rafael 729 participated in the conference with No. 21's committee and assisted in the drafting of amendments to I. T. U. laws looking to the extension of a greater degree of autonomy to unions subordinate to the International, which were adopted by the union last Sunday.

All trade unionists are urged by the San Francisco Labor Council to visit the voting booths on March 1 and register their protests against the recall of Judges Sullivan and Oppenheim. There is no doubt that this recall is a part of the general concerted move of capitalistic interests against organized labor, and it is your duty as a trade unionist to protect yourselves. Again you are admonished to vote against the recall of Judges Sullivan and Oppenheim. Remember the day of the election—March 1

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FOR VIM, VIGOR AND VITALITY EAT FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

JOINT ACCOUNTS

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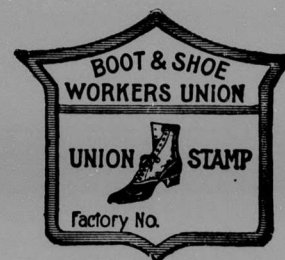


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to
demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on
Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President/
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

SOCIAL WORKERS.

"The public believes the social worker today to be either a sob sister or a weak brother, a prig or an old maid, indubitably and insufferably respectable, who deals out disapprobation, coals and vittles," Jessica B. Peixotto, head of social economics at the University of California, told the delegates at the California Conference of Social Work at their general meeting Wednesday afternoon in the First Congregational Church.

"Of course," said Professor Peixotto, "we know this opinion of our social workers to be grossly

erroneous, but it is up to us to correct it. It remains for us to supplant the caricature which now passes upon the stage and in the movies for the social worker, by the social worker as he or she really exists, a sincere and hard-working person who has caught the true democratic vision of the times and is approaching the work correctly, ready to make every sacrifice to uplift those in need of uplifting.

"Poverty," the speaker continued, "folks used to believe to be a blessed privilege from heaven to get along in this world so badly that they'd be sure to get along well in the next one. We

find it, in our investigations, to be instead the result mostly of inadequate income. The best way to help correct poverty existing through low wage is for social workers themselves to start now by standing for a living wage."

DEATH OF WM. S. TURNER.

"Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O death!"

William S. Turner, one of the best-known and best-loved members of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, answered the summons of the Grim Reaper at 8 o'clock Friday morning, February 25th.

This announcement will cause many a heart-ache, for to know Bill Turner was to love him. Quiet, unassuming, gentle, tender, always mindful of his fellows, his life has been an inspiration to many a plodding toiler. He will be sadly missed, probably more so in the office where for the last years of his life he had become so much of a favorite.

Reasons Why San Francisco Should Acquire Spring Valley

SAN FRANCISCO obtains 61,735 acres (about 100 square miles) of water-producing lands with valuable structures for storage and distribution, a complete and efficient water system.

THE PRICE—\$37,000,000—was fixed by the Railroad Commission, and has been pronounced "extremely favorable to the city, fair and reasonable," by J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer Board of Water Supply, New York.

SPRING VALLEY is a going concern whose present revenues will pay operating expenses, taxes, interest on bonds for purchase price and for necessary development, redemption of all bonds, and an ample depreciation fund.

SAN FRANCISCO needs more water immediately. Spring Valley can be developed to supply 700,000 population, but if the company makes this development, water rates must be raised. If the city develops the properties, *neither taxes nor water bills need be raised.*

ACQUISITION of Spring Valley is an essential part of our great Hetch Hetchy project, which is now well under way. We must own both Spring Valley and Hetch Hetchy—*they are indispensable to each other and to our constantly growing city which will use all the water it can get.*

SAN FRANCISCO is the only great city in the United States which does not own its water supply.

Vote "YES" on March 8th

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 18, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—President Bonsor excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Garment Cutters—J. Schomer. Web Pressmen—D. C. Murphy, L. McEvoy. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the Anti-Recall Fund: Printing Pressmen, Cooks' Helpers, Coopers, Carpet workers, Upholsterers No. 3, Stage Employees, Teamsters No. 85, Butchers No. 115, Pattern Makers. From Congressman Nolan, with reference to the \$240 per annum bonus bill. From Assemblyman McKeen, relative to the King Corporation Tax Bill. From M. S. Maxwell, thanking the Council for its kind expression of sympathy in their late bereavement and loss of a loving father. From Cigarmakers' International Union, thanking the various unions for their donations to the cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida. From Trackmen's Union, thanking the Secretary for his efforts in their behalf before the Civil Service Commission.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Machinists' Union, requesting members of affiliated unions to refrain from purchasing any product contained in cans made by the American Can Company. From Bakery Wagon Drivers, requesting a boycott on the European Baking Co., 3587 Twentieth street. From Grocery Clerks, requesting assistance in adjusting differences with the Acme Grocery Store, 2848 Mission street.

Referred to Secretary—From Cigarmakers Union No. 228, information relative to the status of the Tampa strike.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the International Broom Makers' Union, with reference to the unfair Merkle Broom Company of Paris, Ill. From the International Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Union, with reference to the unfair Premier Malt Products Company.

Referred to Draftsmen's Union—From the Czechoslovak Consulate, requesting information regarding department of engineering.

Resolutions—Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Bowns, requesting the Council to express its unalterable opposition to the pardon of this self-confessed and convicted felon, C. Vincent Riccardi. Moved that the resolution be adopted; carried.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the State of California has sustained the conviction of C. Vincent Riccardi thereby insuring the protection of society by placing this malefactor within the confines of a state prison; and

Whereas, It is a well-known fact, undisputed, that certain interests have and are now exerting all influence within their control to induce the Governor of this State to grant a pardon to this self-confessed and duly convicted felon, basing their request for executive clemency on what they term "his service to the public," said service consisting of the unsupported charges of this criminal who aims by any possible means he may employ to escape the penalty of his crookedness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 18th day of February, 1921, express its unalterable opposition to the pardon of this self-confessed and convicted felon, C. Vincent Riccardi.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Mul-

len, with reference to pamphlets entitled "America Is Calling" issued by the Better America Federation and sent to the public schools of the State asking that they be distributed, and commending the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education for their fearless stand in the premises to enforce the law of the State against this powerful and unscrupulous combination of avarice and greed. Moved that the resolution be adopted; carried.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The Better America Federation, an organization of anti-union employers masquerading under a patriotic name in the hope that by so doing it may be able to accomplish the destruction of the wage workers of this State, has been sending pamphlets entitled "America Is Calling" to the public schools of California and asking that they be distributed to the students in said public schools; and

Whereas, These pamphlets are purely partisan propaganda of the interests opposed to the welfare of the people and are in no sense whatever what they are purported to be by the Better America Federation and its selfish adherents; and

Whereas, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Will C. Wood, and the State Board of Education have examined the pamphlets carefully and thereafter declared them to be partisan attempts to influence the growing youth of the State in a manner contrary to the laws of the State of California and have therefore denied the right of any school district within the State to circulate the pamphlets among its students; and

Whereas, The Better America Federation is now engaged in a systematic campaign against the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education in an effort to frighten and coerce these officials into acquiescence in the desires of that organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 18th day of February, 1921, that we commend the fearless stand taken by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education in the premises to enforce the laws of the State against this powerful and unscrupulous combination of avarice and greed; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education, and the San Francisco Board of Education.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the request of Bakers' Union against the Humphrey's Doughnut Shop, it was laid over for one week, no committee appearing. In the matter of the controversy between the Musicians' Union and the Finnish Branch of the Socialist party, same was laid over for one week so as to afford an opportunity to communicate with party against whom the complaint is preferred. The communi-

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Savings	(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)	Commercial
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MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.	PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.	
	HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets	
	DECEMBER 31st, 1920	
Assets		\$69,878,147.01
Deposits		66,338,147.01
Capital Actually Paid Up		1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds		2,540,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund		343,536.85



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cation from the Machinists' Union was laid over one week. Recommended that the Secretary be instructed to proceed to Sacramento to care for the interests of this Council and labor generally in matters pending before the Legislature, and the President to assume the duties of the Secretary in his absence. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—All shops keeping open Sundays are unfair; will have members at polls on election day. Cooks' Helpers—Are against the recall; donated \$10 to the fund. Bottlers—Are against the recall and have donated \$15 to the fund. Milk Wagon Drivers—Are against the recall; will hold special meeting for the purpose of instructing their members on said matter. Pattern Makers—Are against the recall; donated \$25 to the fund. Grocery Clerks—The Saussatte Grocery in Coliseum unfair; are against the recall. Teamsters—Have donated \$250 for Anti-Recall Fund. Waiters—Are against the recall and have sent members letter to vote against the recall; have no members employed on the Barbary Coast. Butchers 115—Are against the recall; donated \$25 to the fund. Warehousemen—Are against the recall. Shoe Clerks—Thank all unions for assistance in helping to organize Weinstein's store; donated \$25 to the Anti-Recall Fund. Waitresses—Have no members on Barbary Coast; are against the recall.

Law and Legislative Committee—Representative of Butchers' Union 508 appeared before the committee and opposed the Senate Bill No. 277, which is intended to establish a new system of inspection; committee recommends that the Legislative Agent oppose the passage of said bill. Representatives of the Picture Frame Workers appeared before the committee to protest against the Council's indorsement of A. B. 240, and S. B. 480, the bill sponsored by the District Council of Painters; committee recommends that the Legislative Agent get in touch with the representatives of the painters and request that they amend the bill. Recommended the following bills for indorsement: A. B. 127, A. B. 493, A. B. 728, A. B. 807, A. B. 1249, A. B. 554; S. B. 101. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Committee organized by electing John O. Walsh chairman, and Frank O'Brien secretary. Committee recommends that the Council approve the granting of a charter to the Elevator Operators by the American Federation of Labor. Recommended that the Council approve of the granting of a charter to the newspaper Vendors' Union. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Trustees—Reported that they had examined the books of the financial secretary-treasurer, found them correct, and submitted an itemized statement, which was received and filed.

New Business—Moved that the firm of Weinstein be taken from the unfair list; carried.

Moved that the firm of Kohler & Chase be placed on the unfair list; carried.

Receipts—\$433.42. **Expenses**—\$1858.40.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held February 16, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brundage, with all officers present except F. E. Lively, L. W. Snyder, A. C. Sheahan and J. Frankenstein.

Minutes approved as read.

Communication—Minutes of the St. Louis Label League; filed. From Union Label Trades

Department of American Federation of Labor; read and filed.

Reports of Unions—Casket Makers have changed their meeting night from 2d and 4th Tuesdays to the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of the month; will place two signs in the Oakland Labor Temple next week. Moved and seconded that the committee from American Trades Alliance be refused the floor. Painters No. 19—Delegate reports he requested the members to demand the union label on the things they buy; also tell their wives to ask for the union label on their shoes and demand clerk's card; local is in good condition; going to have time on the April 19th; contractors say they didn't sign any contracts with the union; waiting for decision of the Arbiter; strong against the recall; members working against it; delegate gave an interesting talk against the recall. Gas Workers report meetings are poorly attended; members paying dues fairly well; delegate urges you to vote for Oppenheim and Sullivan. Bill Posters report they are strong against the recall; dance to be held at National Hall on March 1st by the New York Jazz Boys are unfair to the local; Maitland Theatre also unfair to the local. Tailors No. 80 report that they have the custom tailors under control of their union. Motion made and seconded that the Newsboys be granted the floor. Cracker Bakers report business is slack; grocery department of the Coliseum Market stopped handling National Biscuit products and are buying local goods. Carpet Mechanics report business good, working overtime; working hard against recall. Janitors report that they donated \$10 to cigarmakers of Tampa; working hard against the recall. Motion made and seconded that the communications from American Federation of Labor be received and filed and Secretary write to Secretary Manning of Trades Label Section to ask for pamphlets.

Bills—Labor Clarion, \$1.30; Donaldson Pub. Co., \$3.25.

Agitation Committee report be received and concurred in.

Moved and seconded bill be paid.

Moved and seconded that Secretary look over roll and see that delegates not attending and notify locals to effect.

Moved and seconded that Secretary send a strong letter to Retail Clerks protesting the actions regarding to selling unfair goods instead of union-made goods.

Moved and seconded that the Agitation Committee meet a week from Friday night.

Moved and seconded the Secretary notify Retail Clerks of shoe stores on Sixteenth street displaying infants' shoes with union label.

Dues, \$10.00; Label Agent Fund, \$11.65; total receipts, \$21.65. Disbursements, \$4.55.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m. to meet again March 2d.

You are urged to demand the union label, card and button.

Fraternally yours,
HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

AIM OF WORKING BOYS' CLUBS.

The aim of the San Francisco Working Boys' Clubs is to provide homes for homeless boys where they will be under the proper environment and be aided in learning a trade, taught to be thrifty and industrious, to the end that they may become good citizens. Boys of all races, colors and creeds are admitted. The only qualification is their need of a home. The idea originated with Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, who selected the Rev. Francis P. McElroy to supervise the work. A club is being maintained at 832 Fell street. The object of the benefit pageant and carnival is to raise money to lift the mortgage from the present club and to establish similar clubs in various sections of the city.

OPPOSE RECALL.

United Laborers' Union No. 1 has donated \$500 to help finance the fight against the recall of Police Judges Oppenheim and Sullivan.

For the same purpose Brotherhood of Teamsters' No. 85 has donated the sum of \$250.

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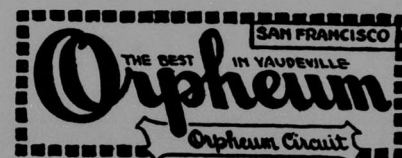
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GREAT SHOW ALWAYS

Comfortable Seats are obtainable in the FAMILY CIRCLE where view and acoustics are unexcelled. The price is but 25 cents plus tax.

MATINEE DAILY

Mats. 25c to \$1; Eves., 25c to \$1.50

Phone Douglas 70

This Theatre Refuses to Honor Any Ticket Purchased from a Speculator.

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Any Store on Mission Street
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
Mionea Bakery, 3140 Fillmore.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

WAGE EARNERS' MOST POTENT WEAPON.

By W. W. Baker.

It is so obvious that any thinking person cannot fail to see and appreciate the fact that a continuous and insistent demand for the union label on all products by organized wage earners will force from the employers concessions which all other means and methods will fail to accomplish.

Let us organized wage earners be consistent. We have adopted the union label as a weapon of protection, and have ignored it.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. This is true in a superlative degree in the constant demand by the organized workers for the union label, for every time one is induced to buy non-labeled goods or merchandise he helps to swell the army of non-unionists, and in a corresponding degree force into unemployment members of the organized crafts and trades, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the trade unions.

If every union card holder will demand union products, and insist that they bear the union label, and take no other, he will soon make expensive strikes and lockouts a thing of the past. Even if we pay more for union label goods, they are much cheaper in the end than non-union products at any price. Taking into consideration the strike assessments, the long periods of unemployment and attendant miseries, the advantages to be secured by creating a demand for union products, and thus strengthening the organizations of the workers, ever creating a wider field and a larger market for their products, insuring safety and security against attack by unscrupulous employers, there is not the shadow of a reason why the members of trade unions should spend union wages for non-union products.

It is the imperative duty of every true union man to demand the union label. If they fail to do this they are union in name only and are traitors to the principles of unionism. Reader, are you a real unionist, or a counterfeit?

Watch for violations and report them. Agitate for the universal demand for the union label. The members of organized labor have the power to absolutely defeat the aims of our enemies, if they will be true to their principles, and it costs so little and the rewards are so great. Set the example among your friends and acquaintances and insist that they do their duty to themselves, their brothers and their families.

Impress it upon friend wife that your wages are union wages and must not be spent for other than union products, and show her why buying non-union goods will invite efforts to reduce pay and lengthen hours, inaugurate strikes and lockouts, and may eventually be the means of disrupting the unions.

A word to the wise should be sufficient.

SLAMS COAST.

Robert P. Brindell, president of the Building Trades Council of New York, convicted of extortion from builders, was sentenced to serve from five to ten years in the state prison. It seems only a few months ago that Brindell had his picture in the daily papers and a story with it said he was the highest salaried business agent in the world. He received a salary of \$10,000 a year. Notwithstanding his high salary he disgraced labor. Be it said to the credit of New York building trades men that they did not panhandle the country for funds to save "our brother." The Atlantic coast union men are different from the Pacific coast fellows, who panhandled for forty years.—Omaha Western Laborer.

SMOKER AND JINKS.

Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 168 will give a smoker and jinks in the Banquet Hall of the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, February 26th. The famous singer, Richard Jose, who is a blacksmith, will be a guest of honor.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.



Pardonable Pride

The campaign to purchase San Francisco's water supply for \$37,000,000 has called attention to facts in which we take a pardonable pride.

The efficiency of this Company, despite handicaps lasting many years, has been emphasized in all activities dealing with the purchase.

San Franciscans know more clearly than before what an achievement it was to develop these properties to their present capacity and maintain at top efficiency service to 73,000 consumers using 37 million gallons daily.

The Railroad Commission, fixing the price and recommending the purchase, testifies to the wise foresight which governed the construction and development of the system. One argument the Commission advances is that Spring Valley is a "going concern" which should continue to pay under municipal ownership.

J. Waldo Smith, the engineer who built the New York water supply, spending upwards of \$200,000,000, came here to investigate the properties and the price fixed by the Commission. In approving the project he writes:—

"The City is not asked to purchase an obsolete plant in a bad state of repair. The Spring Valley Water Company is a going concern, capable of rendering good service and its properties can be developed sufficiently to provide the city with water for many years. The system has been designed with skill, constructed with care and conscientious attention to detail. The physical structures have been well maintained."

Such praise is very gratifying to a Company which has always striven loyally to give the public "useful service."

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

What Is a "Fair" Tax Rate?

Suppose you own a shed worth \$100.

Suppose you pay \$1 in taxes on this shed.

Your tax rate is, clearly, 1 per cent on actual value.

If you pay \$1.63 in taxes on your shed, your tax rate is 1.63 per cent on actual value, and this is what State officials say our average tax rate is. To be exact, the rate is given as \$1.632 on each \$100 of actual value.

That's all there is to this taxation question.

What Should Utility Companies Pay?

Now apply the same process to public utility companies, from whom the State collects a tax that is passed along to all citizens. For example, the Seavey Tax Commission's valuation on operative properties of railroads and street railroads is \$5 19,620,000 in 1916. On the same basis used by Mr. Seavey they are worth less today.

If they paid, like the average citizen, \$1.63 on each \$100, they would have paid the State, in 1920, \$8,480,000.

As a matter of fact, they paid in 1920, \$10,122,000, or an excess of \$1,642,000 over the \$1.63 rate. In other words, they are paying,

not 1.63 per cent, like anyone else, but 1.94 per cent on the Seavey Tax Commission's valuation of their properties.

Now our State officials demand that the taxes on public utility companies be still further increased.

A Fair Proposition

If these companies are not now paying their fair share of the proper cost of State government, they should do so. If they are now paying what they should pay, the tax burden on the public should not be increased. This situation demands facts and fair play.

The Facts Are These:

Today—to use the same example—railways and street railways are paying taxes at the rate of - - - - - \$1.94
 In 1916 the Seavey Tax Commission estimated the tax paid by railroads and street railroads, as compared with the value of their properties, at - - - - - 1.30
 An increase, since 1916, on each \$100 on the Seavey valuation of - - - - - \$.64
 or, in percentage, an increase of 59 per cent over the 1916 rate.
 The average citizen's direct taxes have increased, meanwhile, 35 per cent on property which is like that of the public utilities, in that it has not increased in value.

Our Citizens Must Decide

It is for all citizens to decide whether the indirect taxes they pay through public utility companies shall be again increased when these companies are already paying at the rate of 59 per cent more on the Seavey valuation than they

paid in 1916. Be not deceived. This is your affair. The money collected through public utilities is charged back to you in the cost of food, clothes, rent, light, heat, interest rates and transportation—in everything you buy.

No Ad Valorem Tax

Remember:

No revenue deficit exists.

No ad valorem tax is needed.

Ask your legislator to demand that the State live within its income, or show why.

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HERBERT W. CLARK, President

W. V. HILL, Secretary

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UNION BUYS HOME.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has purchased a three-story brick building in Pittsburgh, Pa., for general office purposes. A printing plant will be installed.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: John J. Madsen of the stereotypers, Constine Schwabe of the machinists, Fred Themisch of the milk wagon drivers, Daniel Holland of the molders, Charles P. Hamill of the glass bottle blowers, Richard J. Travers of the stationary firemen.

UNFAIR BROOMS.

For three years the organized broom workers have been fighting the Merkle Broom Company of Paris, Ill. Trade unionists are advised not to purchase the brooms made by this concern. The workers are winning their fight and a little help from their fellows will insure complete victory.

UNFAIR CONCERNS.

The Premier Malt Products Company, which operates plants in Decatur, Ill., and Steubenville, Ohio, is unfair to organized labor. The syrup manufactured by this concern is known as Blue Ribbon Malt Extract. It also manufactures and sells Bodext, used in breweries; Maltose, used in bakeries; Elf Brand, used for home brew. Do not purchase the products.

OLDEST STEREOTYPYER BURIED.

John J. Madsen, the oldest stereotyper in San Francisco, who died Thursday, February 17th, was buried last Saturday after services at the Sacred Heart Church. Trade unionists and friends with whom he had been associated in San Francisco as a stereotyper for the last forty years attended the funeral.

Madsen had been a member of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29 since its beginning. He was employed on the Bulletin for the last twenty-five years. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

WEB PRESSMEN.

Web Pressmen's Union No. 4 has elected Daniel C. Murphy and L. M. McEvoy delegates to the Labor Council for the ensuing term.

WORKING BOYS' CLUBS.

The Labor Council has pledged support to the pageant and ball to be given in aid of the San Francisco Working Boys' Clubs at the Civic Auditorium April 2d.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

Walter von Konsky, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, was elected without opposition to represent the Council at the Fresno convention of the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference, with instructions to support the efforts of the local Closer Affiliation Committee of the Allied Printing Trades, to have the convention meet in one general meeting instead of the different crafts holding separate conferences for the first few days of the gathering, and then convening in a general meeting of the body, as was the case at Spokane last April. W. von Konsky is a member of the San Francisco Typographical Union.

It was reported at the last meeting that the proponents of the purchase of the Spring Valley Water system have issued literature bearing the so-called union label of the Lithographers' Association. This association is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and its so-called union label is an outlaw one.

The only bona fide union label of the printing trades' workers is that issued by the Allied Printing Trades Council. It is registered in nearly every State and Territory, and it is the property of the International Allied Printing Trades' Association.

Arthur S. Howe has been elected to represent the Allied Printing Trades Joint Committee on Closer Affiliation at the Fresno conference to be held March 7, 8, 9 and 10. Eugene Donovan was elected as alternate delegate.

MAILERS' ITEMS.

The regular monthly meeting was held last Sunday at the Labor Temple, and was largely attended. A lively interest was taken in the proceedings, and much business of importance was transacted.

President Leroy C. Smith and Ferdinand Barbrack were elected to represent No. 18 at the convention of the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference to be held in the city of Fresno commencing March 7th next.

Ferdinand Barbrack was nominated without opposition as delegate to the 1921 convention of the International Typographical Union, which will meet at Quebec on the second Monday in August. A keen interest is being taken by mailers generally in this forthcoming gathering of the I. T. U., it being looked upon by them as one of the most important in its history.

The proposition of the Charleston (W. Va.) Typographical Union to amend Section 9 of the I. T. U. By-Laws was unanimously indorsed. This proposition seeks to restore to the President of the I. T. U. the power of appointing representatives. This authority has always rested with the President until a recent decision of the majority of the executive council of the I. T. U. interpreted the present law otherwise.

The union at a previous meeting had indorsed the Tacoma proposition for closer affiliation of the printing trades' unions.

President Leroy C. Smith and Secretary-Treasurer Geo. Wyatt were nominated to succeed themselves for another term. Further nominations for local officers were deferred until the March meeting, on account of the lateness of the hour when this order of business was reached.

Los Angeles Mailers' Union No. 9 has elected T. P. Maloney as delegate to the Fresno conference. Portland, Seattle and Tacoma mailers are being urged, and it is confidently hoped that they, too, will realize the importance of electing delegates to the Fresno and Quebec conventions.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 will have a birthday on the 16th of April, when it will be 20 years of age, and just in its prime.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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